

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 230.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Ex "GLENCOE."

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1883.

LETTS'S SCRIBBLING TABLETS.

NEW DUPLEX LAMPS.

CRAPPE FLANNEL SHIRTS FOR TENNIS.

LACE CURTAINS, NEWEST PATTERNS.

POCKET KNIVES AND RAZORS.

THE CELEBRATED SAN JOSE
BLANKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS,
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq. Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
63 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
Underwriting BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33

RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LEE YAT LAU, Esq.

LO YOK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 21st day of October, 1882, at THREE P.M.,

on the Premises,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
Registered in the Land Office as the RE-
MAINING PORTION of INLAND LOT
No. 381, measuring on the North on Queen's
Road 22 feet and 1 inch, on the South side
28 feet and 1 inch, on the East at the centre
of a party wall measuring 68 feet and 6 in.
on the West side on SECTION B of IN-
LAND LOT No. 381 at the centre of a party
wall 61 feet and 6 in.

AND
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
Registered in the Land Office as SECTION
A of INLAND LOT 698 measuring on the
North side on Queen's Road 6 feet, on the
East side 61 feet, on the West side on
Lot No. 698 at the centre of a party wall
measuring 61 feet. Held for a term of 999
years.

Together with the 2 SUBSTANTIALLY
BUILT HOUSES in Queen's Road West, Nos.
72 and 74.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1882. [693]

For Sale.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS
AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATEST ARRIVALS.

AMERICAN CAST STEEL SHOVELS.

PICKS.

AXES.

HATCHETS.

ENGINEERS' & HOUSEHOLD HAMMERS.

PATENT BIT-BRACES.

AUGER-BITS.

DRILLS.

GIMBLETS.

SQUARES.

PATENT BRASS PADLOCKS &
CHEST LOCKS.

MRS. POTT'S PATENT SADRONS.

COOKING STOVES.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE.

DRILLING MACHINES.

ANVILS.

VICES.

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWES.

&c., &c., &c.

BEST WHITWORTH'S STOCK AND DIES.

SCREW WRENCHES.

PLANE IRONS.

CHISELS.

HAMMERS.

PINCERS.

NIPPERS.

DIVIDERS.

RULES.

METAL SCISSORS.

METAL SAWS.

TUBE EXPANDERS.

OIL-FEEDERS.

OIL-CANS.

SALTER'S SPRING BALANCE SCALES.

WESTON'S PATENT TACKLES.

PATENT SOCKETS.

DISTRESS SIGNALS.

HOLMES' PATENT SIGNAL LIGHTS.

FOGHORNS.

SIGNAL LAMPS.

LIFE BUOYS.

LIFE BELTS.

&c., &c., &c.

SPARKLING-SCHARZHOFERGER.

FLensburg STOCKBEER.

MARIENTHALER BEER.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN

CHAMPAGNE.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1882. [680]

FOR SALE.

THE American Steamer

"INGEBORG,"

489-Tons Register, Classed 3/3 L.I. in Veritas,

and Built at Gothenburg in 1873.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1882. [696]

FOR SALE.

THURSTON'S ENGLISH BILLIARD

TABLE (full size) with CUES, RACKS,
PYRAMID BALLS, and COMPLETE FITTINGS. A
Reasonable Price will be taken.

Apply for Particulars to

A. B. C.,
Office of Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [697]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

FLINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

Intimations.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE EAST.

FOR BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY GOODS,
ARTISTS MATERIALS, &c., &c., &c.

W. BREWER.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ALL the Newest Books in every Department of Literature. Every variety of Stationery,
including Mercantile and Fancy. Note and Letter Papers of every description; Visiting,
Menu and Programme Cards in great variety.

Account Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, &c., &c., of European Manufacture.

All the Newest Music of the day by the most Popular Composers.

Sole Agents for Kirkman's celebrated Pianos, Concertinas, Accordions, and Antophones.

Every description of Fancy Goods and Smoker's Sundries.

A fine assortment of Christmas Cards and Mottos. Let's and Smith's Diaries for 1883.

Printing and Bookbinding in all their Branches.

Price Lists of Magazines and Newspapers may be had on application.

The Discount System will be introduced as far as practicable in the East, and 10 per cent. will be
ALLOWED OFF ALL GOODS FOR CASH.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1882. [703]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

WE HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING OUR FIRST SHOW

AUTUMN AND WINTER FASHIONS

FOR

MONDAY NEXT.

THE 2ND OCTOBER, 1882,

AND

FOLLOWING DAYS.

AT THE SAME TIME WE SHALL ALSO OPEN A CASE

OF

NEW TOYS

FOR CHILDREN.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1882. [659]

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO Clear Old Stock, the following are offered for a short period at greatly reduced rates—

TWO SHILLING NOVELS

BY

OUIDA, BESANT AND RICE, PAYN, COLLINS, &c.

AT

FIFTY CENTS EACH.

AT

THIRTY CENTS EACH.

ALSO,

FRENCH NOVELS

BY

EMINENT NOVELISTS,

AND

BOUND VOLUMES OF ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND PUNCH FROM 1864 to 1878,

AT VERY CHEAP PRICES.

S. MEYERS,
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1882. [661]

J. ULLMANN & CO.

42, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS,

BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

BY THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S PARISIAN MADE SHIRTS, SCARVES, AND COLLARS

IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES

OF BEST QUALITY.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR CASES AND HOLDERS,

ALBUMS, INKSTANDS, POCKET-BOOKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STATIONERY.

CROCKERY WARE, TEA AND COFFEE SETS,

RIFLES, FOWLING PIECES, AND REVOLVERS.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF PINAUD'S BEST PERFUMERY.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [660]

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

SHEETINGS, TOILET, and MARSELLA QUILTS.

TABLE CLOTHS also TABLE DAMASK BY THE YARD.

TABLE COVERS and CLOTH COVERING BY THE YARD.

TABLE NAPKINS and TRAY CLOTHS.

ANTIMACASSARS, CRUMB CLOTHS,

HUCKABACKS, TURKISH TOWELS,

BATH BLANKETS and WRAPPERS.

ALSO,

WHITE COTTON TERRY BY THE YARD,

FOR

TOWELS, WRAPPERS, and BATH BLANKETS.

SWISS and SCOTCH BOOK MUSLINS.

&c., &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS WITH and WITHOUT COLLARS.

UNDERSHIRTS, SMEDLEY'S MERINO and BALBRIGGAN.

INDIA GAUZE, THE NEW NETTED, SILK AND COTTON.

SPUN SILK and OTHERS.

HALF HOSE, WELL ASSORTED IN COTTON, MERINO, SILK, &c.

UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.

COLLARS, SHAPES OF PREVAILING FASHION.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

CHRISTIE'S FELT HATS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR FIRST PARCEL OF

KID GLOVES.

LADIES 2, 4, 6, and 8 BUTTONS and GENTS 2 BUTTONS.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

ROSE AND COMPANY,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1882. [679]

Amusements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ROYAL

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY

beg to inform the community of Hongkong that

they intend about the Middle of December

to give a series of

SIX SUBSCRIPTION PERFORMANCES

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL

CITY HALL.

The OPERAS will be

selected from the Com-

pany's repertoire of 27 works

by the greatest composers, in ac-

cordance with the wishes of the public.

The LIST is now on view at

Messrs. KEL

Intimations.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SEASON 1882-3.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED
AND
OPENEDOUR
THEIR NEW SEASON'SSUPPLY OF
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

CATALOGUES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

VEGETABLE PARCEL OF 50 PACKETS,

PRICE \$7.50.

FLOWER PARCEL, PRICE \$10.00.

FLOWER PARCEL HALF SIZE, PRICE..... \$5.00.

SINGLE PACKETS AT PRICES
AS PER LIST.A. S. WATSON & Co.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG. [43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

DEATH.

At Kinkiang, on the 10th inst., of heart disease, JAMES MAHON, Customs Examiner, aged 44 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1882.

Altogether apart from patriotism, or national feelings of pride, there are other grounds on which Britons should feel more than usually satisfied with the results of the two international matches reported in our yesterday's issue. That we have maintained our supremacy when pitted in friendly rivalry against the pick of the United States both on the river and the rifle range must be a matter for congratulation to all who honor manly sports and pastimes; but there are other, and to our mind far more important reasons than the mere honor of being successful, why natives of the old country should experience a keen feeling of triumph at having vanquished their cousins of the Great Republic on these special occasions. These reasons are too well known to require detailed reference. It is only fair to admit, when dealing with circumstances which are not altogether agreeable to think on, that the international rifle contest decided at Creedmoor a month ago was arranged and carried out without a single hitch, or the slightest unpleasantness on either side. Truly enough the American press, counting their chickens before they were hatched, did not hesitate in declaring that the Britishers had not the ghost of a chance when competing against Uncle Sam's sharpshooters; but this was merely characteristic of the nation, and in consonance with the nation's hopes and beliefs, and therefore quite excusable. The two days shooting at Creedmoor on the 14th and 15th ulto. ruthlessly dispelled the vain illusion that American marksmen were invincible, and the finest rifle shots in the world. But to their credit be it said, the American people and the American press accepted their chosen representatives' defeat in manly fashion; in such manly fashion indeed as we have never previously seen identified with American sport under similar circumstances. It is needless to say that the success of the British team was fully expected at home, although the English press did not rush into prophecy in the same manner as their American contemporaries; but had the expected success been unexpectedly turned into defeat, there can be no doubt that the reverse would have been received in the hearty old English fashion, displaying the grand spirit of which the nation has so much reason to be proud.

We rejoice at the success of our rifle-men; but although the boat race was a

comparatively minor affair, we rejoice ten times more at the defeat of the Hillsdales than at the victory of Sir HENRY HALLFORD'S team. There is indeed cause to triumph at the success of the Thames Rowing Club in this third boat race between second rate amateurs. The disputes in connection with the visit of the Hillsdales to England are too well known to require further reference. They were not amateurs according to the English definition of the term, and the English Amateur Rowing Association declined, on what they considered all sufficient reasons, to recognise them as qualified to enter at the English regattas against *bona fide* amateurs. This decision—which we held to be injudicious, if not altogether erroneous—gave the American oarsmen a chance of posing as martyrs, and afforded the American eagle, through the medium of the press, an opportunity of flapping his wings, and screeching defiance to the world. And the lordly bird made the most of its opportunity. England and the English were treated to a hurricane of vile abuse from the American newspapers, which excited contempt and disgust in the minds of all true lovers of sport. The English, according to American accounts, declined to meet the Hillsdales, not because the Yankees were not amateurs, but because they could row too fast for any English crew. There was a good deal more in the same strain, which we need not repeat. By some means or other a match was eventually arranged, the Thames Rowing Club, probably goaded into it by the taunts of the American papers, pocketing their pride, and, in the face of the veto of the Rowing Association, agreeing to row the so-called invincibles. And the match was rowed on the Thames on September 15th, and the Thames four were victorious.

In a previous article on international contests between England and America, we stated that it was usual when American champions suffered defeat to make excuses for their failing to achieve victory. This recent boat race was no exception to the rule. In extenuation or explanation of his defeat, Mr. TERWILLIGER, the stroke of the Hillsdale crew, wires to New York immediately after the race:—"The slide on my seat broke. The accident was unavoidable. We had the race well in hand at the time, and were leading by three lengths. I threw the seat out, and rowed the balance of the course without it. A foul with the Thames boat was caused by a barge obstructing my view." This is about the shabbiest excuse that could have been offered. The race was rowed, to suit the Americans, without coxswains, an arrangement greatly to the advantage of the Americans, as English crews generally carry a coxswain, yet it was lost and won before half a mile had been rowed. The American boat attempted, we imagine, to take the Thames crew's water, with the object of giving them their backwash, but they evidently miscalculated the speed of their opponents, as the Thames ran right into them, and thus won the race on the foul. But how does Mr. TERWILLIGER reconcile the cablegram above quoted with his exchange of compliments on the following day? Mr. TERWILLIGER is reported to have "thanked the North London Club for its courtesy, and the Thames Club for the gentlemanly manner in which they had met the Hillsdales. He deeply regretted the collision. It was perfectly unintentional, and he could not let the opportunity pass by of apologizing to the Thames four." ["No, no; not needed,"] TERWILLIGER, continuing, said that the Thames four were the fastest four he ever met. At home he had been brought to look upon the English as an effete nation as regards athletes, but he had found to his cost that Britannia was the mistress of the waves, not only on the seas, but on the rivers also.

An account of the race telegraphed to the New York papers says:—"The Thames crew won the toss, and selected the middle of the river. The crews were cheered as they took their positions. They got away well together, and the Hillsdales immediately began boring out, but soon took the lead, rowing 50 strokes to the minute. Half a mile from the start, the Hillsdales forced the Thames crew toward a barge, and a bad foul occurred, the oars of both crews being locked. After getting clear, both crews steered very wildly, but the Hillsdales had a good lead. At Hamersmith, they were four lengths ahead. A quarter of a mile further had been rowed, when a slide of the boat broke and they stopped rowing, allowing the Thames boat to get well to the front. This order was maintained to the finish. The time was very good—20 minutes and 40 seconds. The Umpire awarded the race to the Thames crew." We have no doubt whatever that this account is "colored" to suit American tastes; but taking it as it stands, it leaves no room either to excuse or cavil at the result of the contest. The Hillsdales were defeated, and it seems a great pity that they did not take their defeat in more

sportsmanlike fashion. These continual excuses get absolutely sickening.

We should not have specially referred to these English victories but for the lame excuses advanced by Mr. TERWILLIGER and his adherents, and the remarkable manner in which they have been dealt with by portions of the American press. From several other journals we pick out the San Francisco *Alta*, as the exponent of American opinion. On September 17th this journal writes:—"The past week has brought about some very pleasant Anglo-American tussles; the principal one at Creedmoor with the rifle, a secondary one with the oar over the old Putney and Mortlake course on the Thames. In both contests the English were victorious and the Americans do not begrudge them their laurels, but heartily congratulate the Britishers on their double victory at the target and on the river, and also on the masterly subjugation of ARABI PASHA. If cousins cannot afford to shake hands over supremacy in athletic sports, then it were better that our relationship were dissolved. It was generally understood before the British rifle team arrived that they were the *crème de la crème* of the English marksmen, and we suppose, *per contra*, that our own team has not been very diligent, and, relying on past victories more than present exertions, came to grief, as the saying is. As to the Hillsdales' defeat, not even the most ardent lover of England can claim a practical defeat for the American crew. They had the race well in hand and were leading by four lengths, or over thirty yards, at the end of two miles. The race was practically theirs, with that lead, at Chiswick Elyot, when the captain's sliding-seat broke. There can be no doubt but that the Hillsdale crew, barring accidents, can beat any four men who ever got into a boat in England. If they can only be supplied with funds, and wish to remain in England, there will be no difficulty in proving this assertion.

The lesson, however, of all these athletic contests, (let win who may) is that they bind England and America more closely together. We learn to respect each other more and to unearth our consanguinity. There is not a native-born American or a naturalized citizen, outside of those of Irish birth, who does not rejoice at and admire Wolsey's victory over the Egyptians, and to their infinite credit be it said, there are plenty of Irish-Americans who, rising superior to the hate which England really merits at their hands, are delighted at the success of her arms."

There is nothing particularly outrageous in the above "editorial," if we except the fanfaronade about the Hillsdale crew being able to "beat any four men who ever got into a boat in England." So far as that is concerned there are probably in England at the present day, a dozen amateur crews, and twice as many professionals who would simply lose the "crack" Yankees over a five miles course; and when boat racing was more patronised than it is now, either Renforth's Tyne crew, or the rival crew from the Thames, could have conceded the Hillsdales half a mile start and then beaten them. Besides, these "invincibles" were, as a matter of fact, well beaten by a half trained four representing the Thames Rowing Club, only two days previously to the above being written. Between September 17th and 19th something evidently happened to raise the dander of the *Alta* scribe against the "darned Britishers." On the latter date he out-Herods Herod in the following choice morsel:—"The Britishers are devoutly thankful that the captain of the Hillsdale crew broke his seat in last week's race between the Thames crew and the American four. The latter, feeling that they were beaten by what Englishmen call 'a fluke,' and Americans 'a scratch,' promptly issued a challenge for another race, which was with equal promptitude refused. The Hillsdales have therefore left London, as gentlemen who have been so foully treated should, and will be in America about next Sunday week. We will wager that not only can they legitimately beat any English crew in their own waters, barring accidents, but that they can make, in a race against time in American waters, a better record than was ever made by any four in Great Britain. They have been infamously treated in England, but it is to be hoped that they have learned a lesson to the effect that this is the country where there is little or no sham gentility, and that they should not travel across the Atlantic again to permit their country and themselves to be insulted by a lot of la-di-da puppies."

If this may be taken as a fair example of the spirit in which English sportsmen are regarded in the United States, we trust we have heard the last of these international contests. As the "la-di-da puppies" have on every occasion when they have met, more than held their own against America's champions, they can safely afford to rest on their laurels.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

This opium steamer with the 10th sales of opium left Calcutta for this port yesterday morning.

We are informed by the agent of the O. and O. S. S. Co. that the steamship *Belgia* left San Francisco for this port on the 10th instant, and is due here about the 8th proximo.

We are informed by the Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, that there is great delay in receiving telegrams from England and Europe generally, owing to an interruption of the Indo-European line and a break in one of the Red Sea cables.

A TELEGRAM from Halifax, dated the 19th ulto., to the Admiralty, states that the British war-ship *Phenix* is ashore at the east point of Prince Edward's Island, and is bilged and filled with water. All the materials, guns, etc., were taken off. None of the crew were lost. The ship is offered for sale as she lies on the beach.

We observe from a San Francisco contemporary that United States Attorney Teare has filed a libel of information in the United States District Court against 1,250 white silk handkerchiefs, 2,260 red silk handkerchiefs, 178 assorted silk scarfs, 60 pounds crude opium, 29 wool coats and 53 pounds of silk cord, seized on the steamship *Coptic*, September 4th, for being imported by members of the crew of that vessel who had not paid duty thereon.

We observe from a New York telegram of the 19th ulto. that Judd, Chamberlain and Secretary to King Kalakaua, arrived in New York the preceding day, accompanied by his son and daughter and six young Hawaiians. They are to be sent by the Hawaiian Government to receive their education abroad. Their entire expense will be paid by the Government at Honolulu. Colonel Judd has left one of his *protégés*, named Spencer, in California, at San Mateo, for the purpose of receiving a general education there.

A SHOP coolie was brought up this morning before Captain Thomsen on the charge of "attempting to bribe" Chinese police constable 327. According to the luke-warm evidence, the coolie went up to him in Peel Street, where he, the incorruptible (?) peace preserver, was on duty, and, without a word, shoved ten cents into his palm, but what for he knew no more than he did of the whereabouts of the shades of his defunct ancestors of ever to be venerated memory. We must confess that we are equally in the dark as to where the attempted bribery comes in, but then there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our limited philosophy. Capt. Thomsen discharged the generous one, but impounded the ten cents, which went to swell the funds of the poor box.

It is quite certain, observes a London contemporary, that all the smaller populations in Europe are in a state of ferment and incipient insurrection owing to the events now transpiring in the East. Greece and Turkey have already come to blows on the Thessalian frontier, while blood has again been spilt in Albania and Montenegro. Roumania also shows signs of restlessness, while Bulgaria is arming herself as well as she can. Elsewhere along the Mediterranean the same signs of unrest are observable. At Beyrout a Mahomedan rising is feared, while further inland disputes between the Druse and Maronite races are again occasioning alarm. It may be predicted, however, that the conclusion of a friendly agreement between England and Turkey will quell most of these disturbances by nipping in the bud one motive hope—the expectation of the Sick Man's early collapse.

THE case of a French gamjan was recently brought before the Paris Correctional Tribunal. The charge was the stealing a watch. He was a smooth white-haired boy with blue eyes, but a face as black as an Ethiopian's. "Your name?" asked the presiding magistrate. "My name is Pipere," replied the prisoner in nigger French. "Your Christian name?" pursued the Bench. "They are Jules, Auguste, Achille," was the reply, this time in sterling Parisian. "Your profession?" "Me go de errand," in nigger French, then came from the black lips of the accused. The Bench having told him what he was charged, he showed the whites of his eyes and protested in the nigger dialect, "Me good nigger, no tie, nebbet steal, no do dat, no prove dat, massa!" The prosecutor, being called to identify him, exclaimed, "That's not the culprit, the thief was not a negro!" of which exclamation Jules-Auguste-Achille at once took advantage to say, "Me no know, massa, me raise de hand to swear dat." And unfortunately for himself he did raise his right hand heavenwards, and it was as white as that of the amateur Othello who blackened only his face. Whereupon the Bench severely remarked, "Why, you are not a negro; you have simply blackened your face." Thereupon the artless youth rejoined, "It's the other fellows that were 'run' in the same night as myself that put me up to this 'skement.'" "Then, why did you seek to deceive justice by speaking the nigger dialect?" "What!" exclaimed the youth, growing still more artless, "did I come the nigger? Well, if I did, it was without knowing it, and because the other chaps blackened my face, and I liked the fun of the thing. But as for stealing the watch, I am innocent." The prosecutor, much less bothered by what he had just heard, told his simple tale, at the end of which all our gamjan had got to say, was: "I am innocent;" and he said it in good French. The prosecutor persisting in identifying him, Jules-Auguste-Achille protested:—"Me no know massa." "Isn't your face played out yet?" sternly asked the Judge. "Oh! pardon, mon President!" pleaded J. A. A. "I spoke like that without meaning it." The Judge, pursuing his advantage, asked him how he came to have a new silk tie in his shoes when apprehended. "I had just bought it," was the reply, and put it there for fear of losing it." Thirteen months' imprisonment for the white negro.

AN eminent French painter was recently commissioned to paint the portrait of a lady who was once a famous beauty, but who is now nearly fifty years old and devoid of her former charms. She wanted to exhibit in this year's Salon, and fussed over it until the artist was nearly worn out with trouble. Then, at last, when it was finished, she would not have it, saying it was in no sense a likeness of her and could not be recognized as such. The artist consented to lose the expected payment and retain the picture in his studio as unsold. But there was blood in his eye, and he vowed a big vow to avenge the insult to his pride and the injury to his purse.

So it came to pass that a few days before the private exhibition at the Salon, word was conveyed to the capricious lady that perhaps it would be well for her to visit his studio, as there was a picture there that would interest her. She went, was admitted, and was shown the rejected canvas. There she still stood upon it, life-like and life-sized. But the artist had thinned her hair to semi-baldness, and in one of her hands she held two long tresses of false hair. Upon the table at her side, which he had changed into a toilet-table, were ranged a number of bottles, labeled respectively with the words, "Milk of Lilies," "Beauty Water," "Elixir Against Wrinkles," "Golden-hair Dye." The lady cried out that such treatment was infamous. "You have really no complaint, madame," said the artist. "You have already declared that picture is in no sense a portrait of yourself. I accept your opinion, and, as I cannot afford to lose so much hard work, I have treated it as a fantastic piece, and as such I shall introduce it to the public. I mean to call it 'The Coquette of Fifty Years.'" "What!" exclaimed she. "You mean to exhibit it?" "Without doubt." But the next moment saw her on her knees, check-book in hand, begging him to sell her the picture at a far higher price than was originally stipulated. Satisfied, he relented; accepted the payment and obliterated the hateful accessories; and she took the picture home and a good lesson with it.

A WAR to the "knife," says the *Sportman*, has been commenced in France against vivisection. A movement similar to that made in England some time since has been initiated amongst the Frenchmen. At the same time the vivisection party, anxious to demonstrate the utility of their operations, have inaugurated a counter movement. A few days since a certain Dr. Laborde gave a lecture at the Trocadero upon the subject of vivisection, and endeavored to show that the science was of the greatest utility to mankind. We are told that the lecturer attempted to initiate his audience into the mysteries of vivisection, and to vulgarise certain physiological experiments relative to the action of the heart. The subjects were simple frogs, which were nailed down to boards, and then cut open. Their quivering hearts were abstracted, and placed under a powerful microscope, and then the public could see the ventricles contracting, and assure themselves that the heart continues to beat for some time after it has been removed from the body, that its pulsations can be quickened, suspended, and restored—in fact, that the only stage which prevents the functions of that important organ from continuing is decomposition. These terrible experiments aroused the ire of the audience, who simply rose in a body and put a stop to the proceedings. The public like to benefit by the results of scientific research, but they do not like to witness the operations. At the same time it should be generally known that the French doctors are carrying out some important experiments with pigs. They wish to ascertain the exact influence of alcohol upon the human form divine, and they have accordingly chosen the swine to operate upon. The pigs are kept at the Grenelle slaughter-house. They are shut up in one portion of the yard, condemned to die the death of drunkards. The unfortunate animals are fed, some on brandy mixed with bran, others on potato brandy, unrectified alcohol, the distillation of molasses, methylated alcohol, and pure *absinthe*. Their stages of drunkenness are said to be very amusing.

A WAR correspondent, writing on the fight at Shaluf, relates the following amusing incident, in which Lieutenant Lang, well known on the China Station, was the principal actor. The correspondent writes:—"As I have already described, Lieutenant Lang was the officer who, by swimming the fresh-water canal and bringing back a boat with which to cross this men over, succeeded in turning the Egyptian flank. Lang, of course, had to strip for the most powerful swimmer in the world might very easily come to grief if, with his clothes and accoutrements on, he should attempt to make his way through the long grass and weeds with which the channel was filled. But he was in too great a hurry to put his clothes on when he went back with his boat. He shipped his plucky little band of blue-jackets from the *Marquillo*, next his small party of Highlanders, and charged. The Egyptians must have been astounded to see this singular apparition in boots and a "cholera belt" running at them with a sword in its hand. In the Prophet's name, this must be the Christian devil, Shaltan, of the white race, whom the swine-eaters mis-spell Satan. Barring the boots and the belt, Mr. Lang was as naked as his ancestor Adam. And like that gentleman, he was not ashamed. Perhaps his dreadful appearance may account, to some extent, for the speedy success of the flanking party in dislodging the Egyptians from the buildings in which they had taken up their position, and from which they were diligently "blasting away." Who shall say in the face of the above exploit, and hundreds of others which could be instanced, that "our Army and Navy are going to the dogs my boy," as the old dried-up East Indian specimen of humanity once said when speaking on the subject of army reform. After the little "affair" in Egypt, we think that few will agree with the opinion of the ancient East Indian warrior, "Lang" may we have such intrepid leaders as the gentleman who considered his country's honor and the lives of her soldiers and sailors of more importance than arranging himself in a ludicrous attitude before proceeding to slaughter the common enemy."

We are informed by the Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company that the French mail steamer *Iranaudy*, with the incoming French mail, which left Saigon at 3 a.m. passed Cape St. James at 8 a.m. yesterday, the 18th instant.

The Chief Justice of one of the West India Islands, of good name and family, highly connected at home, and well known in London circles, has just married his black cook. The alliance has caused much surprise in the colony, and some admiration among the Judge's friends, who vaunt his courage.

The following amusing anecdote of a certain bishop is worth reproduction:—His lordship being in failing health, the physicians told him it would be necessary for him to seek rest and change of air at Nice. The bishop positively declined to do so; then said the doctor plainly, "My lord, I tell you candidly that your case is a most serious one, and if you do not go to Nice, you must very soon go to Heaven." "Oh, well, in that case," replied the bishop, dismally, "I will go to Nice."

In a late number of the *Volkstem*, the chief newspaper of the Transvaal, there appears an advertisement headed "Warning," and signed by the Veldt Court of the district, which expresses frankly the feeling of enmity to the English. The advertisement reads:—"We, the undersigned burghers of Ward Aapies River, hereby warn all loyal persons who have registered themselves with the British resident that they are not to come into our houses or into our farms, and still less to offer to shake hands. They can greet at a distance on the road like Knifers, and those who act contrary to this notice can expect the result."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

INDELICATE JOURNALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—Don't you think that "Laces," "Banian," "Natural Beauty," and "Spinster" have written quite enough on a topic which is only fit to be discussed in the *sacrum sanctorum* of a dressmaker, or in another place which need not be particularized. The columns of a newspaper are certainly not the proper channel for such a discussion, and Spinster is about the last person in the world who ought to have entered the arena to defend the maker thereof. I intend was not the case. Many disagreeable things can be seen, especially in this city, if one chooses to look for them, but innocence, discretion, and good breeding observes them not, and looks straight in front; and if "Spinster," whom I shrewdly suspect to be a party in "pants" who smokes cigars and drinks cocktails, had let matters alone, the "Stay" or Corset-upside-down question would soon have died a natural death. It is somewhat hard to believe that we have a "Spinster" in our midst who can class the bust of us men as "very naughty creatures," this last phrase has a "Bainful" ring (excuse the word, I attempt at wit) about it that is simply delicious. It is just possible that the best of men are "naughty creatures," but if the *Mail's* correspondent "Spinster" really be a woman, it is very certain that she is not a *Chaffin* at all on the "naughtiness of men;" those ladies who are up to that wrinkle are discreet enough to keep "mum" on the subject. Now, Sir, if either of those persons who have contributed to the current literature of this colony in discussing the why and wherefore of the Chinese females running "very naughty creatures," the cause of so many fair-haired and blue-eyed men, have been a little excused for their painful effusions. However, up to the present time nothing within miles of the real reason has been given for the cause of that roundity of "stumpjack" which may or may not be a mark of beauty, according to taste; and let me add, Mr. Editor, tastes in styles of beauty are very diverse. To quote the old saying, "Every eye forms a beauty for itself." To cut a long story short, I will tell you the true cause of that "roundness" which is now the bane of contention. "An innocent journey" to the Celestial Kingdom, and the halcyon of walking with their toes tucked in, are the real causes of the Chinese female being as round as an apple in the abdominal region. The public of Hongkong are not at all interested to know that "Banian" has not an intimate acquaintance with the mysteries of female Chinese toilettes; nobody accused him of that knowledge so far as I know, and it is very likely that almost every white man in Hongkong would confess his entire ignorance on the same subject, if his opinion were asked, but the denial of the whole community would not satisfactorily explain the cause of so many fair-haired and blue-eyed men. The Chinese female being seen in most quarters of this charming city. "Natural Beauty" in his effusion of the 17th says—"but why did not Mr. 'Banian,' 'Laces,' and others satisfy themselves by asking their amabs instead of bringing such a duplicate subject forward to the public prints?" And yet after this rebuke to these persons, "Natural Beauty" tells the public all about the young Chinese girl, with the "unusually fully developed bust," which he often admires, and of which the perpetrator does not satisfactorily think herself. "As handsome as any *Jun-Kwai* phyllosophy." Of course, "Natural Beauty," who must necessarily be a joy for ever in his friends and acquaintances, does not think his own effusion too delicate to appear in the public prints; however, some people do, and a good many with whom I have discussed this matter are of a similar opinion. I myself, via, that the big "busted" one was a prime favorite with the beautiful by nature, and used to playfully call him "top-mugher" (top-mugher face), and this no doubt, according to a great extent for the *Kuiper* he says in the *Daily Press* to his acquaintance of more than six years ago, as well as the softening of brain which invariably follows a too close study of the female Chinese characteristics of bust, &c., &c., from which "Natural Beauty" is doubtless suffering.

CHINESE EXPLORER.

Hongkong, October 19th, 1882.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The French mail steamer *Iranaudy* left Saigon for this port at 3 a.m. on the 18th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on Saturday the 21st.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The American mail steamer *Castle* left San Francisco on the 28th ulto., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 31st.

"THAMES STREET," INDUSTRY, by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSWELL & Co., London. (Advt.)

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

We take the following telegraphic items of general news from our San Francisco exchanges received by the Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Tokio*, Captain Maury, which arrived here yesterday afternoon—

DUBLIN, September 14th.
It is announced that Parnell, Davitt, Dillon and Brennan have decided to hold a conference in autumn in order to inaugurate a national movement in which the various governments will be consolidated upon a platform of national self-government, abolition of landlordism, the promotion of home industries, the rights of laborers, and a paid representation in Parliament.

LONDON, September 14th.
Swinburne, the poet, contemplates a tour to the United States, where he will give a series of readings.
Edward R. Dewolski, stock and share broker, and very extensive outside speculator on the stock exchange, has fallen. He had accounts open in all descriptions of stocks including the Grand Trunk, having been speculating for months. His indebtedness to one firm of brokers amounts to £100,000.

DUBLIN, September 14th.
In consequence of Clifford Lloyd's subscription to the Limerick races having been accepted, a number of boycotted owners of racers have received letters stating that if they run horses there they will be killed.
One of the buttresses of St. Patrick's Cathedral fell to-day, killing four women. They were completely decapitated.

LONDON, September 14th.
The Alexandria plate was won by Sutter; Sea Horse second, Allan third. The Portland plate was won by Martine; Reputation second, Angewin third.
The Bank of England has increased the rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent.

September 15th.
Sir James Alderson, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, is dead.

The Doncaster stakes were won by Amalfi, Zep second, Quikline third. The Doncaster cup was won by Retreat, Our John second, Fortissimo third.

NEW YORK, September 16th.
The *Telegram* has the following special from Tel-el-Kebir: Egyptian negro troops crossed bayonets with the Highlanders and the Irish regiments on Wednesday. The accuracy with which the Highland brigade came into line after their seven mile march on a moonless night in the soft, sandy desert, guided only by stars, and stormed the intrenchments and redoubts last Wednesday, has never been surpassed in history. According to correspondents of the *Daily Chronicle*, Arabi was seen riding by the village of Belbeis from the disaster at Tel-el-Kebir, attended by only twenty horsemen. The fugitive leader as he dashed past waved his sword and with blood appealing to the natives with the cry "Egypt is ruined." They, however, paid no heed to him.

Regarding the Egyptian loss in Wednesday's engagement, no computation approaching accuracy has yet been made, but including what has been accounted for by the cavalry, it cannot be short of 2,500 to 3,000. In several places the bodies of the Egyptians were lying in heaps of from thirty to fifty. They lay in dense rows where the Forty-second, getting on the flank, inflicted Arabi's lines, while they were holding the position against an attack in front. The dead extended for over a mile behind the position, as our pursuing troops fired after the mass of fugitives. Altogether the field of Tel-el-Kebir presents a terrible and ghastly sight. Fifty guns have fallen into the hands of the British. The Chief of the Commissariat of the prisoners states that rations were issued the day before the battle for 15,000 regular troops and 7,000 irregulars.

ALEXANDRIA, September 16th.
It is believed that Mallet, the British Consul-General, has telegraphed to General Wolsley, the names of seven persons answering to the rebellion, and whose arrest he deems desirable.

LONDON, September 16th.
A correspondent in Egypt telegraphs that all the military posts in Cairo are occupied by the British troops. The city is perfectly safe. Abeyd Pasha was killed in battle. The Italian Naval Lieutenant, who it was supposed had joined Arabi Pasha, has been discovered in the hospital at Kafr-el-Dwar, suffering from the effects of ill usage.

The Egyptian gunners have a clean, well-fed look. The perfect order in the camp is most striking. The arms were well kept.

The rebel troops seemed depressed at to-day's news.

Arabi's officers declared our artillery caused them little or no loss.

CAIRO, September 18th.
The Household Cavalry will be the first to leave Egypt. The homeward movement begins shortly.

ZAGAZIG, September 19th.
The entire population of this part of the country have returned to their homes, and are working in the fields. Every house and hovel floats the white flag. The forbearance of the conquering army has produced a most wholesome effect.

CAIRO, September 19th.
A large deputation of Ulema have waited on General Wolsley and assured him that no attempt will be made to excite the religious feeling of the people. General Wolsley has again refused Arabi Pasha an interview.

LONDON, September 19th.
The *Pall Mall Gazette* recommends the establishment of a gendarmerie in Egypt, officered by Englishmen.

The *Paris Journal des Debats* gives similar advice.

The *Daily News*, commenting on the hostile tone of some Italian papers, says it has reason to believe, nevertheless, that Italy was among the earliest foreign powers to congratulate Great Britain on her success.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 19th.
El-Yawla, a Turkish newspaper, advises the Khedive to confiscate the property of the rebels and devote the proceeds to indemnifying the sufferers from pillage and incendiarism.

LONDON, September 19th.
The *Times* says it is understood that the British Consul-General at Alexandria has been directed to inform the Khedive that no capital sentence passed on the Egyptian leaders must be carried out without the consent of Great Britain. Steps have been taken to obtain the services of a competent English barrister to defend Arabi Pasha and other leaders in the revolt.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 19th.
During the first half of the present year the receipts of the Government increased 19,500,000 roubles, and the expenditure decreased 23,500,000 roubles.

TRIESTE, September 19th.
The extraordinary enthusiasm of the reception of the Imperial family at the theatre is partly due to the impression that the arrest of Overland averted a catastrophe recently. Some irredentists from Italy have also been arrested.

LONDON, September 19th.
Heavy floods are reported in Lombardy, Venice and the Tyrol. Vienna is submerged. No loss of life yet reported.

A telegram from Sir Henry Gore Booth, dated at Hammett, September 16th, states that his vessel, *The Kara*, met with ice August 12th, and was subsequently driven ashore on Fern Island. She floated September 2nd, uninjured, and sailed southward.

BERLIN, September 19th.
Political partisans in Prussia are actively promoting the electoral campaign. The papers to-day publish addresses to the electors.

An explosion of fire damp in a mine near Dortmund killed twenty persons.

ROME, September 19th.
The damage by the floods in Italy and Austria is 2,000,000 florins.

DUBLIN, September 19th.
In connection with the case of Patrick Walsh, whose execution for the murder of Martin Lyden has been fixed for Friday next, a legal difficulty has arisen, it being alleged that Judge Lawson, in passing the sentence against Walsh, failed to use the phraseology prescribed by law.

CAIRO, September 20th.
Arabi's house has been looted, chiefly by the servants of Sultan Pasha. Grenadiers are guarding Arabi Pasha and Toulba Pasha.

All the Egyptians wounded in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir have been brought here.

General Wood's brigade is coming.

Three hundred rebel officers are held as prisoners at Bech.

In consequence of reports of Christians at Damahour being in danger, a regiment will be sent there by train.

LONDON, September 20th.
Henry George, at a largely attended meeting of churchmen in London, last night, explained his views on the land nationalization question. He declared that, as a matter of abstract justice, no compensation should be awarded to the present landowners. If the State makes land common property by taking the whole rental value in taxation for public purposes, very little hardship will be done. If those urging nationalization should declare this to be their intention, as soon as they obtained power the value of land would decline. Practically, the whole process simply amounted to carrying the principle of free trade to its logical conclusion. He believed that on this basis the free trade battle in America would be fought and won.

A telegram is published here stating that in consequence of some disorders in the Arab quarter of Cairo, General Wolsley has threatened, in the event of their renewal, to open fire from the Citadel.

VIENNA, September 20th.
Overland, arrested while manufacturing bombs, has declared that the explosives were intended as a gift to the youth of Italy to the Austrian Imperialists. An accomplice of Overland has been arrested at Comen.

LONDON, September 20th.
A dispatch from Cattaro says: "News has been received from Cetinje that the defensive and offensive alliance has been concluded between Russia and Montenegro."

A Catholic clergyman of some rank has been fined 200 marks for libelling Prince Bismarck in an article on the Chancellor's attitude toward the "Kulturkampf." [This is understood the whole circle of education.]

MOSCOW, September 20th.
The Imperial Court has been established in the Kremlin. An order has been promulgated, stating that in consequence of the arrival of the Emperor and Empress at Moscow and of the Imperial procession to be made to the Cathedral, the following persons are requested to attend at the Kremlin this afternoon: The principal army and navy officers, all persons entitled to present themselves at Court, the nobility, the municipal authorities of Moscow and of other cities, the principal members of the Russian and foreign mercantile community and of the trades guilds.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 20th.
The Emperor and Empress and Grand Dukes Alexis, Sergius and Paul started for Moscow last night.

The order for stringent police control in St. Petersburg and Moscow has been prolonged one year.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 20th.
The Car started for Moscow yesterday, most probably for coronation, all private telegraphic service and railway traffic in the direction of Moscow will be stopped until his arrival there, and 30,000 troops will be stationed along the line as far as Moscow. Absolute secrecy is maintained in regard to the actual date of the coronation.

MOSCOW, September 20th.
The Car and Carina arrived yesterday and will receive deputations from the estate of the Empire at Kremlin Palace in the afternoon.

VIENNA, September 20th.
Three men were arrested at Venice on suspicion of being connected with those who threw bombs into the ranks of the Society of Veterans at Trieste, August 2nd, while the Society was marching to salute the Emperor's brother. The prisoners were found to have communicated with Overland, near Ronchi. They belong to a secret society, which is spreading from Rome and Naples to Trieste. Overland's father is an esteemed naval officer. The Italian Government is anxious to assist in apprehending persons connected with the plot, and sent agents to Trieste for that purpose.

The British and American Rifle teams dined at Coney Island on Monday night at the invitation of the officers of the Fourteenth Regiment. One hundred and seventy persons were present at the dinner, including the British Consul, Henry Ward Beecher and others. Fifteen hundred spectators were present during the afternoon listening to the concert.

DUBLIN, September 20th.
Owing to the release of a number of prisoners, consequent upon the immediate expiration of the *Coercion Act*, the authorities have sent away certain persons suspected of informing, for fear that they might be murdered if they remained.

HAVANA, September 20th.
Spanish gold advanced to 107 to day, and closed between 102 and 103. The rise and fluctuations in gold have almost caused a general panic. The provision market is paralyzed, as buyers and sellers disagreed as to whether the sales should be closed in gold or paper. Certain parties want to compel provision merchants to resume sales again in paper. The provision merchants held a meeting on Friday.

DRESDEN, September 20th.
Emperor William has written a letter to the King of Saxony in regard to the recent manoeuvres of the Saxon Army Corps, in which he says it affords him sincere satisfaction to again assure himself how entirely the King's views coincide with his own respecting the immense importance of keeping the troops in a state of readiness for war.

MOSCOW, September 20th.
The Emperor and Empress proceeded from the railroad station direct to the chapel of the Georgian Virgin, deeply impressed with the manifestation of loyalty. From the chapel their Majesties went to the Palace in the Kremlin, where the burgomaster presented an address of homage. Their Majesties then visited the cathedral, on their way to which they were immensely cheered. Afterward they drove to the Petrowsky Palace. The crowd in the Kremlin was so dense that the horses attached to the Imperial carriage could only proceed at a walk.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
The Union Line steamer *Antonia* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 17th instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 24th.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Catterlin*, from Sydney, left Port Darwin for this port, via Sandakan, on the 14th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 26th.

To-day's Advertisements.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH-AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, and Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 7th November, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-paid Return Passages, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1882. [193]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF TOKIO"

from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1882.

WANTED TO RENT.

FROM THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER UNTIL MARCH.

A FURNISHED FAMILY RESIDENCE, IN A HEALTHY SITUATION, with GARDEN, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE.

Full Particulars to be sent to E. B., Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [658]

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE 1ST STOREY of the 2ND HOUSE known as the "BLUE BUILDINGS" PRAYA EAST. Lately occupied by the U. S. CONSULATE, with immediate possession.

J. M. GUEDES.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1882. [649]

TO LET, (WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

A LARGE OFFICE, OR SUITE OF OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE PREMISES OCCUPIED BY KELLY & WALSH.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [662]

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS (UNFURNISHED) AT PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to A. B., Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [698]

TO LET.

GOOD AND COMMODIOUS HOUSES AT SPRING GARDENS (Seven Minutes Drive from Town) with Water laid on, for \$14, \$25, and \$35 per Month.

Apply to J. D. WOODFORD.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [669]

TO BE LET, (WITH POSSESSION ON 1ST OF OCTOBER NEXT.)

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 14, Arbuthnot Road.

Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1882. [596]

TO LET.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL. No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE. No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1882. [74]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. Entrance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to ROSE & Co., 31 and 33, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH'S

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

EVERYTHING EXCEPT COMMISSION GOODS OFFERED

AT

GREATLY REDUCED

PRICES.

Books at a discount of 20 per cent.

Stationery discount 20 per cent.

Fancy and Leather Goods discount 20 per cent.

Music discount 20 per cent.

Electro-Plated Ware discount 25 per cent.

Japanese Curios 25 per cent. off Invoice Price.

A Consignment of Hothow Cocoa, Nut Ware at Invoice Cost.

Photographs of Japanese Scenery at Prices Cheaper than can be bought from natives in Japan.

Art Goods discount 20 per cent.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS.

American Poker Cards \$7.50 per dozen.

Envelopes—A good useful Cream Laid Commercial Envelope offered during the sale at \$1.75 per 1,000, or for quantities of 1,500 or more, at the rate of \$1.50 per mil.

Cream Laid Foolscap Scribbling Paper \$1.75 per ream.

STEPHENS' BLUE BLACK WRITING INK.

Imperial Quarts 90 cents \$9.50 per dozen.

Ordinary Quarts 70 " \$7.50 "

Pints 40 " \$4.25 "

Half-Pints 25 " \$2.50 "

STEPHENS' BLUE BLACK COPYING INK.

Quarts 90 cents \$9.50 per dozen.

Ordinary Quarts 70 " \$7.50 "

Pints 40 " \$4.25 "

Quarter Pints 25 " \$2.50 "

A small lot of last year's Christmas Cards at one-fourth their Marked Prices.

A quantity of Soiled Music—20 Cents Each, or 6 Pieces for 1 Dollar.

Several Hundred Volumes of Books in every Department of Literature at Half Price.

2/Novels by Ouida, Besant and Rice, James Payn, Wilkie Collins and other eminent Novelists 50 Cents Each.

JUST LANDED.

LETTS DIARIES. 1883.

On offer during the period of Sale at a discount of 10 per cent.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [539]

C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES AT MODERATE PRICES.

A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY at \$8.00 per dozen.

Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [664]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY

is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Consumers should try these carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory,

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vегуeros, Regalias, Londres, Nueve Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian market, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs, Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.

No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY.

NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX.

CROWN ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

Entimations.

HONGKONG RACE FUND.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE RACE FUND will be held in the HONGKONG CLUB at 3.30 P.M. TO-MORROW, the 20th instant.

By Order, H. J. H. TRIPP, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1882. [701]

WANTED.

A SITUATION AS COMPOSITOR BY AN EXPERIENCED HAND. FIRST RATE TESTIMONIALS.

Apply to F. G. C., Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [699]

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 35, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS.

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND ARTISANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Although a fair amount of business in shares has been put through to-day, the transactions have not been of much importance. Nor are there any changes of note to chronicle. Banks have changed hands at 1.40 per cent. premium for cash, but it can hardly be said that the stock is in great request just at present. Local operators in Banks would appear to be entirely controlled in their movements by "inspirations" from Shanghai. Docks are again on the downward line, holders offering to sell at 53 per cent. premium, without succeeding in obtaining customers. On the other hand, Steamboats have greatly improved their position, as after sales at 31 per share premium for cash, the supply at that rate became exhausted, and a further rise appears probable. There are no cash sales in China Sugar Refining scrip to report, but at 197 for the end of the month a goodly number of shares have been negotiated. Luzons show a slight depression, having changed hands at 111 cash, and 113 for December 31st. Ices are still in good odour at 1524.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—140 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,550 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 850 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$245 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1050 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$335 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—52 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$31 per share premium, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$107 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—7 per cent. div. div., buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$196 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$111 per share, sales.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$1524 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—21 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—	
Bank Bills, on demand	3/1
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/9
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/9
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/10
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/10
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4.73
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4.84
ON BOMBAY—Bank, T.T.	224
ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T.T.	224
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, sight	72
Private, 30 days' sight	73

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA	per picul, \$580
(Allowance, Taels 64.)	
OLD MALWA	per picul, \$640
(Allowance, Taels 30.)	
NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest	\$578
NEW PATNA (second) per chest	\$572
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest	\$576
NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest	\$580
NEW BENARES (without choice) per chest	\$545
NEW BENARES (bottom) per chest	\$550
PERSIAN	per picul, \$410

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER.	HONG KONG.	AMOI.	SHANGHAI.	MANILA.
Barometer, 10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Thermometer attached	80	81	80	81
Direction of Wind	S	E	N	S
Force	5	6	5	5
Dry Thermometer	79	79	80	79
Wet Thermometer	73	73	74	73
Weather	b	b	b	b
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, ten and hundredths. Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees, and ten and hundredths in the open air in a shaded situation. Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., W.N.W., N.W., and N. The force of the wind is registered in light breeze, 3 to 5 miles; 5 to 7 fathoms, 8 to 10 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 15 violent, 15 to 20 storm, 20 to 25 hurricane, 25 to 30 typhoon, 30 to 35 cyclone, 35 to 40 gale, 40 to 45 tempest, 45 to 50 hurricane, 50 to 55 typhoon, 55 to 60 cyclone, 60 to 65 gale, 65 to 70 tempest, 70 to 75 hurricane, 75 to 80 typhoon, 80 to 85 cyclone, 85 to 90 gale, 90 to 95 tempest, 95 to 100 hurricane, 100 to 105 typhoon, 105 to 110 cyclone, 110 to 115 gale, 115 to 120 tempest, 120 to 125 hurricane, 125 to 130 typhoon, 130 to 135 cyclone, 135 to 140 gale, 140 to 145 tempest, 145 to 150 hurricane, 150 to 155 typhoon, 155 to 160 cyclone, 160 to 165 gale, 165 to 170 tempest, 170 to 175 hurricane, 175 to 180 typhoon, 180 to 185 cyclone, 185 to 190 gale, 190 to 195 tempest, 195 to 200 hurricane, 200 to 205 typhoon, 205 to 210 cyclone, 210 to 215 gale, 215 to 220 tempest, 220 to 225 hurricane, 225 to 230 typhoon, 230 to 235 cyclone, 235 to 240 gale, 240 to 245 tempest, 245 to 250 hurricane, 250 to 255 typhoon, 255 to 260 cyclone, 260 to 265 gale, 265 to 270 tempest, 270 to 275 hurricane, 275 to 280 typhoon, 280 to 285 cyclone, 285 to 290 gale, 290 to 295 tempest, 295 to 300 hurricane, 300 to 305 typhoon, 305 to 310 cyclone, 310 to 315 gale, 315 to 320 tempest, 320 to 325 hurricane, 325 to 330 typhoon, 330 to 335 cyclone, 335 to 340 gale, 340 to 345 tempest, 345 to 350 hurricane, 350 to 355 typhoon, 355 to 360 cyclone, 360 to 365 gale, 365 to 370 tempest, 370 to 375 hurricane, 375 to 380 typhoon, 380 to 385 cyclone, 385 to 390 gale, 390 to 395 tempest, 395 to 400 hurricane, 400 to 405 typhoon, 405 to 410 cyclone, 410 to 415 gale, 415 to 420 tempest, 420 to 425 hurricane, 425 to 430 typhoon, 430 to 435 cyclone, 435 to 440 gale, 440 to 445 tempest, 445 to 450 hurricane, 450 to 455 typhoon, 455 to 460 cyclone, 460 to 465 gale, 465 to 470 tempest, 470 to 475 hurricane, 475 to 480 typhoon, 480 to 485 cyclone, 485 to 490 gale, 490 to 495 tempest, 495 to 500 hurricane, 500 to 505 typhoon, 505 to 510 cyclone, 510 to 515 gale, 515 to 520 tempest, 520 to 525 hurricane, 525 to 530 typhoon, 530 to 535 cyclone, 535 to 540 gale, 540 to 545 tempest, 545 to 550 hurricane, 550 to 555 typhoon, 555 to 560 cyclone, 560 to 565 gale, 565 to 570 tempest, 570 to 575 hurricane, 575 to 580 typhoon, 580 to 585 cyclone, 585 to 590 gale, 590 to 595 tempest, 595 to 600 hurricane, 600 to 605 typhoon, 605 to 610 cyclone, 610 to 615 gale, 615 to 620 tempest, 620 to 625 hurricane, 625 to 630 typhoon, 630 to 635 cyclone, 635 to 640 gale, 640 to 645 tempest, 645 to 650 hurricane, 650 to 655 typhoon, 655 to 660 cyclone, 660 to 665 gale, 665 to 670 tempest, 670 to 675 hurricane, 675 to 680 typhoon, 680 to 685 cyclone, 685 to 690 gale, 690 to 695 tempest, 695 to 700 hurricane, 700 to 705 typhoon, 705 to 710 cyclone, 710 to 715 gale, 715 to 720 tempest, 720 to 725 hurricane, 725 to 730 typhoon, 730 to 735 cyclone, 735 to 740 gale, 740 to 745 tempest, 745 to 750 hurricane, 750 to 755 typhoon, 755 to 760 cyclone, 760 to 765 gale, 765 to 770 tempest, 770 to 775 hurricane, 775 to 780 typhoon, 780 to 785 cyclone, 785 to 790 gale, 790 to 795 tempest, 795 to 800 hurricane, 800 to 805 typhoon, 805 to 810 cyclone, 810 to 815 gale, 815 to 820 tempest, 820 to 825 hurricane, 825 to 830 typhoon, 830 to 835 cyclone, 835 to 840 gale, 840 to 845 tempest, 845 to 850 hurricane, 850 to 855 typhoon, 855 to 860 cyclone, 860 to 865 gale, 865 to 870 tempest, 870 to 875 hurricane, 875 to 880 typhoon, 880 to 885 cyclone, 885 to 890 gale, 890 to 895 tempest, 895 to 900 hurricane, 900 to 905 typhoon, 905 to 910 cyclone, 910 to 915 gale, 915 to 920 tempest, 920 to 925 hurricane, 925 to 930 typhoon, 930 to 935 cyclone, 935 to 940 gale, 940 to 945 tempest, 945 to 950 hurricane, 950 to 955 typhoon, 955 to 960 cyclone, 960 to 965 gale, 965 to 970 tempest, 970 to 975 hurricane, 975 to 980 typhoon, 980 to 985 cyclone, 985 to 990 gale, 990 to 995 tempest, 995 to 1000 hurricane, 1000 to 1005 typhoon, 1005 to 1010 cyclone, 1010 to 1015 gale, 1015 to 1020 tempest, 1020 to 1025 hurricane, 1025 to 1030 typhoon, 1030 to 1035 cyclone, 1035 to 1040 gale, 1040 to 1045 tempest, 1045 to 1050 hurricane, 1050 to 1055 typhoon, 1055 to 1060 cyclone, 1060 to 1065 gale, 1065 to 1070 tempest, 1070 to 1075 hurricane, 1075 to 1080 typhoon, 1080 to 1085 cyclone, 1085 to 1090 gale, 1090 to 1095 tempest, 1095 to 1100 hurricane, 1100 to 1105 typhoon, 1105 to 1110 cyclone, 1110 to 1115 gale, 1115 to 1120 tempest, 1120 to 1125 hurricane, 1125 to 1130 typhoon, 1130 to 1135 cyclone, 1135 to 1140 gale, 1140 to 1145 tempest, 1145 to 1150 hurricane, 1150 to 1155 typhoon, 1155 to 1160 cyclone, 1160 to 1165 gale, 1165 to 1170 tempest, 1170 to 1175 hurricane, 1175 to 1180 typhoon, 1180 to 1185 cyclone, 1185 to 1190 gale, 1190 to 1195 tempest, 1195 to 1200 hurricane, 1200 to 1205 typhoon, 1205 to 1210 cyclone, 1210 to 1215 gale, 1215 to 1220 tempest, 1220 to 1225 hurricane, 1225 to 1230 typhoon, 1230 to 1235 cyclone, 1235 to 1240 gale, 1240 to 1245 tempest, 1245 to 1250 hurricane, 1250 to 1255 typhoon, 1255 to 1260 cyclone, 1260 to 1265 gale, 1265 to 1270 tempest, 1270 to 1275 hurricane, 1275 to 1280 typhoon, 1280 to 1285 cyclone, 1285 to 1290 gale, 1290 to 1295 tempest, 1295 to 1300 hurricane, 1300 to 1305 typhoon, 1305 to 1310 cyclone, 1310 to 1315 gale, 1315 to 1320 tempest, 1320 to 1325 hurricane, 1325 to 1330 typhoon, 1330 to 1335 cyclone, 1335 to 1340 gale, 1340 to 1345 tempest, 1345 to 1350 hurricane, 1350 to 1355 typhoon, 1355 to 1360 cyclone, 1360 to 1365 gale, 1365 to 1370 tempest, 1370 to 1375 hurricane, 1375 to 1380 typhoon, 1380 to 1385 cyclone, 1385 to 1390 gale, 1390 to 1395 tempest, 1395 to 1400 hurricane, 1400 to 1405 typhoon, 1405 to 1410 cyclone, 1410 to 1415 gale, 1415 to 1420 tempest, 1420 to 1425 hurricane, 1425 to 1430 typhoon, 1430 to 1435 cyclone, 1435 to 1440 gale, 1440 to 1445 tempest, 1445 to 1450 hurricane, 1450 to 1455 typhoon, 1455 to 1460 cyclone, 1460 to 1465 gale, 1465 to 1470 tempest, 1470 to 1475 hurricane, 1475 to 1480 typhoon, 1480 to 1485 cyclone, 1485 to 1490 gale, 1490 to 1495 tempest, 1495 to 1500 hurricane, 1500 to 1505 typhoon, 1505 to 1510 cyclone, 1510 to 1515 gale, 1515 to 1520 tempest, 1520 to 1525 hurricane, 1525 to 1530 typhoon, 1530 to 1535 cyclone, 1535 to 1540 gale, 1540 to 1545 tempest, 1545 to 1550 hurricane, 1550 to 1555 typhoon, 1555 to 1560 cyclone, 1560 to 1565 gale, 1565 to 1570 tempest, 1570 to 1575 hurricane, 1575 to 1580 typhoon, 1580 to 1585 cyclone, 1585 to 1590 gale, 1590 to 1595 tempest, 1595 to 1600 hurricane, 1600 to 1605 typhoon, 1605 to 1610 cyclone, 1610 to 1615 gale, 1615 to 1620 tempest, 1620 to 1625 hurricane, 1625 to 1630 typhoon, 1630 to 1635 cyclone, 1635 to 1640 gale, 1640 to 1645 tempest, 1645 to 1650 hurricane, 1650 to 1655 typhoon, 1655 to 1660 cyclone, 1660 to 1665 gale, 1665 to 1670 tempest, 1670 to 1675 hurricane, 1675 to 1680 typhoon, 1680 to 1685 cyclone, 1685 to 1690 gale, 1690 to 1695 tempest, 1695 to 1700 hurricane, 1700 to 1705 typhoon, 1705 to 1710 cyclone, 1710 to 1715 gale, 1715 to 1720 tempest, 1720 to 1725 hurricane, 1725 to 1730 typhoon, 1730 to 1735 cyclone, 1735 to 1740 gale, 1740 to 1745 tempest, 1745 to 1750 hurricane, 1750 to 1755 typhoon, 1755 to 1760 cyclone, 1760 to 1765 gale, 1765 to 1770 tempest, 1770 to 1775 hurricane, 1775 to 1780 typhoon, 1780 to 1785 cyclone, 1785 to 1790 gale, 1790 to 1795 tempest, 1795 to 1800 hurricane, 1800 to 1805 typhoon, 1805 to 1810 cyclone, 1810 to 1815 gale, 1815 to 1820 tempest, 1820 to 1825 hurricane, 1825 to 1830 typhoon, 1830 to 1835 cyclone, 1835 to 1840 gale, 1840 to 1845 tempest, 1845 to 1850 hurricane, 1850 to 1855 typhoon, 1855 to 1860 cyclone, 1860 to 1865 gale, 1865 to 1870 tempest, 1870 to 1875 hurricane, 1875 to 1880 typhoon, 1880 to 1885 cyclone, 1885 to 1890 gale, 1890 to 1895 tempest, 1895 to 1900 hurricane, 1900 to 1905 typhoon, 1905 to 1910 cyclone, 1910 to 1915 gale, 1915 to 1920 tempest, 1920 to 1925 hurricane, 1925 to 1930 typhoon, 1930 to 1935 cyclone, 1935 to 1940 gale, 1940 to 1945 tempest, 1945 to 1950 hurricane, 1950 to 1955 typhoon, 1955 to 1960 cyclone, 1960 to 1965 gale, 1965 to 1970 tempest, 1970 to 1975 hurricane, 1975 to 1980 typhoon, 1980 to 1985 cyclone, 1985 to 1990 gale, 1990 to 1995 tempest, 1995 to 2000 hurricane, 2000 to 2005 typhoon, 2005 to 2010 cyclone, 2010 to 2015 gale, 2015 to 2020 tempest, 2020 to 2025 hurricane, 2025 to 2030 typhoon, 2030 to 2035 cyclone, 2035 to 2040 gale, 2040 to 2045 tempest, 2045 to 2050 hurricane, 2050 to 2055 typhoon, 2055 to 2060 cyclone, 2060 to 2065 gale, 2065 to 2070 tempest, 2070 to 2075 hurricane, 2075 to 2080 typhoon, 2080 to 2085 cyclone, 2085 to 2090 gale, 2090 to 2095 tempest, 2095 to 2100 hurricane, 2100 to 2105 typhoon, 2105 to 2110 cyclone, 2110 to 2115 gale, 2115 to 2120 tempest, 2120 to 2125 hurricane, 2125 to 2130 typhoon, 2130 to 2135 cyclone, 2135 to 2140 gale, 2140 to 2145 tempest, 2145 to 2150 hurricane, 2150 to 2155 typhoon, 2155 to 2160 cyclone, 2160 to 2165 gale, 2165 to 2170 tempest, 2170 to 2175 hurricane, 2175 to 2180 typhoon, 2180 to 2185 cyclone, 2185 to 2190 gale, 2190 to 2195 tempest, 2195 to 2200 hurricane, 2200 to 2205 typhoon, 2205 to 2210 cyclone, 2210 to 2215 gale, 2215 to 2220 tempest, 2220 to 2225 hurricane, 2225 to 2230 typhoon, 2230 to 2235 cyclone, 2235 to 2240 gale, 2240 to 2245 tempest, 2245 to 2250 hurricane, 2250 to 2255 typhoon, 2255 to 2260 cyclone, 2260 to 2265 gale, 2265 to 2270 tempest, 2270 to 2275 hurricane, 2275 to 2280 typhoon, 2280 to 2285 cyclone, 2285 to 2290 gale, 2290 to 2295 tempest, 2295 to 2300 hurricane, 2300 to 2305 typhoon, 2305 to 2310 cyclone, 2310 to 2315 gale, 2315 to 2320 tempest, 2320 to 2325 hurricane, 2325 to 2330 typhoon, 2330 to 2335 cyclone, 2335 to 2340 gale, 2340 to 2345 tempest, 2345 to 2350 hurricane, 2350 to 2355 typhoon, 2355 to 2360 cyclone, 2360 to 2365 gale, 2365 to 2370 tempest, 2370 to 2375 hurricane, 2375 to 2380 typhoon, 2380 to 2385 cyclone, 2385 to 2390 gale, 2390 to 2395 tempest, 2395 to 2400 hurricane, 2400 to 2405 typhoon, 2405 to 2410 cyclone, 2410 to 2415 gale, 2415 to 2420 tempest, 2420 to 2425 hurricane, 2425 to 2430 typhoon, 2430 to 2435 cyclone, 2435 to 2440 gale, 2440 to 2445 tempest, 2445 to 2450 hurricane, 2450 to 2455 typhoon, 2455 to 2460 cyclone, 2460 to 2465 gale, 2465 to 2470 tempest, 2470 to 2475 hurricane, 2475 to 2480 typhoon, 2480 to 2485 cyclone, 2485 to 2490 gale, 2490 to 2495 tempest, 2495 to 2500 hurricane, 2500 to 2505 typhoon, 2505 to 2510 cyclone, 2510 to 2515 gale, 2515 to 2520 tempest, 2520 to 2525 hurricane, 2525 to 2530 typhoon, 2530 to 2535 cyclone, 2535 to 2540 gale, 2540 to 2545 tempest, 2545 to 2550 hurricane, 2550 to 2555 typhoon, 2555 to 2560 cyclone, 2560 to 2565 gale, 2565 to 2570 tempest, 2570 to 2575 hurricane, 2575 to 2580 typhoon, 2580 to 2585 cyclone, 2585 to 2590 gale, 2590 to 2595 tempest, 2595 to 2600 hurricane, 2600 to 2605 typhoon, 2605 to 2610 cyclone, 2610 to 2615 gale, 2615 to 2620 tempest, 2620 to 2625 hurricane, 2625 to 2630 typhoon, 2630 to 2635 cyclone, 2635 to 2640 gale, 2640 to 2645 tempest, 2645 to 2650 hurricane, 2650 to 2655 typhoon, 2655 to 2660 cyclone, 2660 to 2665 gale, 2665 to 2670 tempest, 2670 to 2675 hurricane, 2675 to 2680 typhoon, 2680 to 2685 cyclone, 2685 to 2690 gale, 2690 to 2695 tempest, 2695 to 2700 hurricane, 2700 to 2705 typhoon, 2705 to 2710 cyclone, 2710 to 2715 gale, 2715 to 2720 tempest, 2720 to 2725 hurricane, 2725 to 2730 typhoon, 2730 to 2735 cyclone, 2735 to 2740 gale, 2740 to 2745 tempest, 2745 to 2750 hurricane, 2750 to 2755 typhoon, 2755 to 2760 cyclone, 2760 to 2765 gale, 2765 to 2770 tempest, 2770 to 2775 hurricane, 2775 to 2780 typhoon, 2780 to 2785 cyclone, 2785 to 2790 gale, 2790 to 2795 tempest, 2795 to 2800 hurricane, 2800 to 2805 typhoon, 2805 to 2810 cyclone, 2810 to 2815 gale, 2815 to 2820 tempest, 2820 to 2825 hurricane, 2825 to 2830 typhoon, 2830 to 2835 cyclone, 2835 to 2840 gale, 2840 to 2845 tempest, 2845 to 2850 hurricane, 2850 to 2855 typhoon, 2855 to 2860 cyclone, 2860 to 2865 gale, 2865 to 2870 tempest, 2870 to 2875 hurricane, 2875 to 2880 typhoon, 2880 to 2885 cyclone, 2885 to 2890 gale, 2890 to 2895 tempest, 2895 to 2900 hurricane, 2900 to 2905 typhoon, 2905 to 2910 cyclone, 2910 to 2915 gale, 2915 to 2920 tempest, 2920 to 2925 hurricane, 2925 to 2930 typhoon, 2930 to 2935 cyclone, 2935 to 2940 gale, 2940 to 2945 tempest, 2945 to 2950 hurricane, 2950 to 2955 typhoon, 2955 to 2960 cyclone, 2960 to 2965 gale, 2965 to 2970 tempest, 2970 to 2975 hurricane, 2975 to 2980 typhoon, 2980 to 2985 cyclone, 2985 to 2990 gale, 2990 to 2995 tempest, 2995 to 3000 hurricane, 3000 to 3005 typhoon, 3005 to 3010 cyclone, 3010 to 3015 gale, 3015 to 3020 tempest, 3020 to 3025 hurricane, 3025 to 3030 typhoon, 3030 to 3035 cyclone, 3035 to 3040 gale, 3040 to 3045 tempest, 3045 to 3050 hurricane, 3050 to 3055 typhoon, 3055 to 3060 cyclone, 3060 to 3065 gale, 3065 to 3070 tempest, 3070 to 3075 hurricane, 3075 to 3080 typhoon, 3080 to 3085 cyclone, 3085 to 3090 gale, 3090 to 3095 tempest, 3095 to 3100 hurricane, 3100 to 3105 typhoon, 3105 to 3110 cyclone, 3110 to 3115 gale, 3115 to 3120 tempest, 3120 to 3125 hurricane, 3125 to 3130 typhoon, 3130 to 3135 cyclone, 3135 to 3140 gale, 3140 to 3145 tempest, 3145 to 3150 hurricane, 3150 to 3155 typhoon, 3155 to 3160 cyclone, 3160 to 3165 gale, 3165 to 3170 tempest, 3170 to 3175 hurricane, 3175 to 3180 typhoon, 3180 to 3185 cyclone, 3185 to 3190 gale, 3190 to 3195 tempest, 3195 to 3200 hurricane, 3200 to 3205 typhoon, 3205 to 3210 cyclone, 3210 to 3215 gale, 3215 to 3220 tempest, 3220 to 3225 hurricane, 3225 to 3230 typhoon, 3230 to 3235 cyclone, 3235 to 3240 gale, 3240 to 3245 tempest, 3245 to 3250 hurricane, 3250 to 3255 typhoon, 3255 to 3260 cyclone, 3260 to 3265 gale, 3265 to 3270 tempest, 3270 to 3275 hurricane, 3275 to 3280 typhoon, 3280 to 3285 cyclone, 3285 to 3290 gale, 3290 to 3295 tempest, 3295 to 3300 hurricane, 3300 to 3305 typhoon, 3305 to 3310 cyclone, 3310 to 3315 gale, 3315 to 3320 tempest, 3320 to 3325 hurricane, 3325 to 3330 typhoon, 3330 to 3335 cyclone, 3335 to 3340 gale, 3340 to 3345 tempest, 3345 to 3350 hurricane, 3350 to 3355 typhoon, 3355 to 3360 cyclone, 3360 to 3365 gale, 3365 to 3370 tempest, 3370 to 3375 hurricane, 3375 to 3380 typhoon, 3380 to 3385 cyclone, 3385 to 3390 gale, 3390 to 3395 tempest, 3395 to 3400 hurricane, 3400 to 3405 typhoon, 3405 to 3410 cyclone, 3410 to 3415 gale, 3415 to 3420 tempest, 3420 to 3425 hurricane, 3425 to 3430 typhoon, 3430 to 3435 cyclone, 3435 to 3440 gale, 3440 to 3445 tempest, 3445 to 3450 hurricane, 3450 to 3455 typhoon, 3455 to 3460 cyclone, 3460 to 3465 gale, 3465 to 3470 tempest, 3470 to 3475 hurricane, 3475 to 3480 typhoon, 3480 to 3485 cyclone, 3485 to 3490 gale, 3490 to 3495 tempest, 3495 to 3500 hurricane, 3500 to 3505 typhoon, 3505 to 3510 cyclone, 3510 to 3515 gale, 3515 to 3520 tempest, 3520 to 3525 hurricane, 3525 to 3530 typhoon, 3530 to 3535 cyclone, 3535 to 3540 gale, 3540 to 3545 tempest, 3545 to 3550 hurricane, 3550 to 3555 typhoon, 3555 to 3560 cyclone, 3560 to 3565 gale, 3565 to 3570 tempest, 3570 to 3575 hurricane, 3575 to 3580 typhoon, 3580 to 3585 cyclone, 3585 to 3590 gale, 3590 to 3595 tempest, 3595 to 3600 hurricane, 3600 to 3605 typhoon, 3605 to 3610 cyclone, 3610 to 3615 gale, 3615 to 3620 tempest, 3620 to 3625 hurricane, 3625 to 3630 typhoon, 3630 to 3635 cyclone, 3635 to 3640 gale, 3640 to 3645 tempest, 3645 to 3650 hurricane, 3650 to 3655 typhoon, 3655 to 3660 cyclone, 3660 to 3665 gale, 3665 to 3670 tempest, 3670 to 3675 hurricane, 3675 to 3680 typhoon, 3680 to 3685 cyclone, 3685 to 3690 gale, 3690 to 3695 tempest, 3695 to 3700 hurricane, 3700 to 3705 typhoon, 3705 to 3710 cyclone, 3710 to 3715 gale, 3715 to 3720 tempest, 3720 to 3725 hurricane, 3725 to 3730 typhoon, 3730 to 3735 cyclone, 3735 to 3740 gale, 3740 to 3745 tempest, 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